Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1216.] TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2, 1796. [VOLUME X.

705

For HAMBURGH,

THE SHIP

JOHN,

ROBERT JACKSON, Master,
To sail in fifteen days,

HAVING two-thirds of her cargo engaged and ready to go on board. For freight or passage apply to the master on board at Waln's wharf, or to

John Donnaldson,
No. 24 Walnut-street.

July 28. §6eotf

For Barbados,

The Brigantine

FAME,

FRANCIS KNOX, Master,

HAS good accommodations for passengers, and is expected to sail on Thursday next For freight of a few barrels or passage, apply to capt. Knox, at Hamilton's wharf, or

July 23. 6] KEARNY WHARTON.

For FREIGHT,

THE BRIG

SWAN,

BENJAMIN GLASIER, *Master*,

FROM Liverpool. Now discharging at P. Care's wharf, and will immediately afterwards take in Freight for NEWBURY PORT AND BOSTON.

To sail in all next week. For freight or passage, apply to capt. Glasier, on board, or to

Isaac Harvey, jun.
No. 5 South Water Street.

7 mo. 27 §1w

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

The Schooner

ANGELICA,

ONE hundred and twenty tons burthen—six months old, a staunch, faithfully-built, fast-sailing vessel, handsomely finished off, and well found in every particular. For terms apply to

B. RHODES,

On board said schooner, lying at Bickley and Bohlen's wharf, the first above Market-street.

WHERE THERE ARE FOR SALE,

A few half-bbls. Prime Mess Beef.

July 24 §

For Sale,

Or for Charter to the West-Indies,

THE SHIP

CERES,

Philadelphia Built,

OF Live Oak and Red Cedar, burthen about 3500 barrels, now discharging at Latimer's wharf. This vessel is in excellent repair, well found and will bear a thorough examination, and as soon as discharged will be ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

John Vaughan.

July 28 §

For Sale or Charter,

THE SNOW

BOSTON,

BURTHEN about 2000 Bbls. of flour—she may be sent to sea at a small expence, her sails and rigging being in very good order—apply to

James Campbell, or
George Latimer.

April 29, §

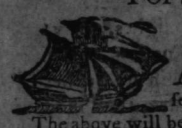
This Day commenced Landing,

At Mifflins wharf, the cargo of the Brig Lucy and Sloop St. Jago, from St. Jago de Cuba—consisting of

White and Brown Box SUGAR.
MOLASSES, of an excellent quality.
COFFEE.
HIDES and HONEY. Also,

For Sale or Charter.

The brig LUCY,



A stout, strong vessel, will carry about 1200 barrels, and may go to sea with a very small expense.

The above will be sold for cash or approved notes.

Samuel Emery,
No. 64, south Second-street.

July 27, 796. dtf.

Just Arrived,

In the ship Molly, John Frost, Master, from Liverpool,

5000 Bushels Best fine stoved SALT,
600 Bushels HOUSE COAL,
And 118 Crates of QUEENS WARE assorted,
FOR SALE BY

Philip Nicklin & Co.

N. B. THE SAID

Ship MOLLY,

IS for SALE or CHARTER, she is 5 years old, Philadelphia built, of white oak, was well salted and carries about 4800 barrels of Flour. For terms apply as above.

July 28 dtf

Landing

From on board the Nancy, William Belcher, master, from Bourdeaux, a cargo, consisting of—

360 Hhds. CHOICE CLARET,
232 Cases of 24 bottles each CLARET,
286 do. of 24 do. WHITE WINE,
BRANDY, SWEET OIL, and
1 TRUNK of RIBBONS,
For Sale by

F. Coppinger.

July 23. dtf.

Take Notice,

THAT the Subscriber intends to make application for the renewal of a Certificate, No. 1609, for 4000 dollars, dated the 14th December, 1795, bearing interest at 5 ½ per cent. from 1st January, 1796, in the name of David Linderdale & Co. of Leeds, in Yorkshire, merchants. The same is supposed to have been lost on its way to New York, under cover to Bleecker & March, of that place, on the 6th of January last.

Thomas M'Euen.

Philadelphia, 22d June, 1796. §w

CABLES,

From 16 to 9 ½ inches, for sale by

Jeremiah Warder,

July 12 § No 12 north Third-street.

Wm. HOLDERNESSE,

No. 76 High Street,

HAS received, by the latest arrivals from Europe and the East Indies, a well selected assortment of Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery and Haberdashery Goods; which he will sell, Wholesale and Retail, on the lowest terms;

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

Some fine India muslins embroidered with gold and silver
Superfine Book, Jaconet, and Mulmul ditto
Do do do do Handkerchiefs
Some extra black taffeties, lute strings and colored Persians
Bandano Handkerchiefs
Long and short Nankeens
English Mantuas of the first quality
Damask table linen and napkins, very fine
Silk Hosiery, an elegant assortment
Thead and cotton do
Umbrellas—green silk, oil'd do. and do cloth
French cambrics, very fine
Irish Linens, do. &c. &c. June 14 §

THE SALE OF

The TOWN, and OUT LOTS of the TOWNS of ERIE, WATERFORD, FRANKLIN and WARREN.

ADVERTISED for sale by the State Agents, in the Philadelphia Gazette and Universal Daily Advertiser. To be Sold in the City of Philadelphia; will commence at the City Tavern or Coffee-House in Second-Street, in the said city on Monday the 25th day of July inst. at 7 o'clock in the morning, and be continued by adjournment from day to day, from 9 o'clock at noon, until two o'clock, and from 4 until 7 o'clock in the evening, until the whole of the said LOTS and OUT LOTS are disposed of. The conditions of sale will be made known, and the plans of the said LOTS and OUT LOTS be shewn at the time and place of sale.

By order of *William Irvine, Andrew Ellicott and George Wilson Agent.*. EDWARD FOX, *Auctioneer.*

July 22.

Sales of India Goods.

The Cargo of the ship Ganges, capt. Tingey, from Calcutta and Bengal,

CONSISTING OF

A Large and general assortment of Bengal and Madras COTTON and SILK GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE

A variety fine worked and plain Muslins,
Doreas, &c. Also,
A Quantity of Excellent Sugar,
In boxes and bags—and BLACK PEPPER,
For Sale by

Willings & Francis,
No. 21 Penn Street.

June 8 §

Public Notice is given,

TO the merchants and others concerned in the shipping at [illegible] Island, under quarantine, that a Carr will attend every morning, sundays excepted, from nine to ten o'clock, at the Health office, No. 32 Walnut-street, to convey provisions or other Refreshments to the Hospital, and for the use of the crews.

It is expected that the Bags, Baskets, or other packages with supplies, will be directed with the name of the vessel and captain they are intended for, to prevent mistakes at delivery.

By order of the Board of Health for the port of Philadelphia, LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, Chairman.

July 13 §

Philadelphia, West-Chester, Strasburgh, Lancaster, York and Frederick-town

STAGES.

THE proprietors of the above Stages, return their best thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the encouragement received in this line of business, and beg leave to inform the public, that they are determined to run their stages through from Philadelphia to Lancaster in one day, commencing on Tuesday, the 14th July instant, in the following manner,—viz. A Stage will set out on that day at 4 o'clock in the morning, from the house of George Weed, Market-street, Philadelphia, and run by the way of Westchester and Strasburgh, arrive in Lancaster the same evening, on Friday morning run to Wright's ferry and exchange passengers with the York and Frederick-town stage, return and arrive in Philadelphia on Saturday, and on Monday morning following, at 4 o'clock said stage will set out from the said George Weed's, Philadelphia, and arrive at Lancaster the same evening, on Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock will set out from the house of Mrs. Edwards, Lancaster, and arrive in Philaddphia the same evening, and will commence again on Thursday morning following, and continue every week—The price for each passenger from Philadelphia to Lancaster is three dollars and a half, to York, four dollars and three quarters, to Frederick town eight dollars, the like sums for 150 weight baggage, with the usual allowance of 14 lb. gratis to each passenger, and 5 pence a mile for all way passengers. 30—§4w

John Reilly,
George Weed.

TO LET,

A Large Cellar,

Under the Meeting-House in Walnut-street
Enquire at No. 52 Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street.

July 30 3t

The ELEPHANT.

THIS surprising animal is arrived in this city on his way to Charleston. He is to be seen in High-street between Tenth and Eleventh streets, from six o'clock in the morning to Sunset.

Admittance—Half a Dollar—Children, a quarter of a Dollar. July 30 §6eotf

A well-finished, commodious HOUSE

For Sale, and immediate possession given,

SITUATE on the north side of Spruce-street, No 111, between Fourth and Fifth streets. The house, piazza and back buildings are three stories in height, and perfectly well adapted for the accommodation of a large family, as they contain twelve good rooms, exclusive of two cieled garrets. In the yard, which is neatly paved, there are two pumps; one in a rain cistern, the other of as good water as any in the city: The cellars are dry and large. The terms of payment will be easy: a great part of the purchase-money in all probability may lay for years on interest. Apply at No. 109, next door eastward.

July 30 §2w

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose. That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following, to wit.

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chaise, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having panne[illegible] work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheel carriages, having framed posts and tops with steel springs, 6 dols.
upon four wheel top Carriages, with wooden or iron springs or jacks, 3 dols.
upon curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon chaises with tops, 3 dols.
upon chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon sulkies with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with steel or iron springs, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheel carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue of the first survey of the District of Pennsylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on Carriages, at No. 117, in Race or Sassafras street, in the City of Philadelphia, at the house of Daniel S. Clair, Esq. in the Commissary; and at the house of Abraham Du[illegible] County of Bucks; of which all persons pos[illegible] are desired to take notice.

[illegible]uce is also given,

[illegible]ers in Wines, and foreign distilled spiri[illegible] licences will be granted to them; one li[illegible] the business of retailing of Wines, in a less quantity, or in less quantities than 30 gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing Spirituous liquors in less quantities than 20 gallons, at the same time and at the same places, by the officers legally authorized to grant such licences.

WILLI M NICHOLS,
Inspector of the Revenue of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania.

Office of Inspection, at Philadelphia, 21st July, 1796 30

Just Arrived,

In the Snow Boston, James Kirkpatrick, master from Liverpool,

5000 Bushels SALT;
100 Crates QUEENS WARE; and
An Assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY;

FOR SALE

On board, at Pine-street wharf.——Apply to

James Campbell, or
George Latimer.

April 29. §

NOTICE.

[illegible] the Merchants' coffee house, in Second street,

One thousand shares of the stock of the North America Land Company.

If not previously disposed of.

Philadelphia, 20th July. dts

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of the following certificates, issued by Joseph Nourse, Register of the Treasury, in the name of Roger Griswold, Esq. of Norwich, Connecticut—

1 certificate, six per cent domestic stock, No. 13,907—dated the 17th December, 1795, bearing interest from the first day of January, 1791, for 1,597 65-100 dollars.

1 ditto, three per cent. domestic stock, No. 10,682—dated December 16, 1795, bearing interest from the first day of January, 1791, for 994 30-100 dollars.

1 ditto, deferred stock, No. 9,166—dated the 17th December, 1795, bearing interest from the first January, 1801, for 798 83-100 dollars.

Said certificates are supposed to have been lost or [illegible] this city some time in December or Janua[illegible]

JOSEPH THOMAS,
No. 59, North Front-street.

July 21, 1796. d6w.

[illegible]try Seat to be sold

[illegible] seven acres and a half of land near the three AX mile stone on the road leading to Gray's gardens and extending with a gentle declivity from the said road to the river Schuylkill—on which are erected, a convenient frame house suitable for a tenant, a frame barn and stable, a large Brick House forty-eight feet front, two stories high, a very elegant piazza fronting the river, the whole breadth of the house supported with turned pillars, floored with cedar plank, commanding an extensive and picturesque view of the Middle Bridge, Gray's Gardens, the Seat of Wm. Hamilton, Esq. the Turnpike Road and Canal. The improvements are all new—and the ground conveniently divided and inclosed by new cedar fences.

For terms apply at No. 151 Market-street.

July 27 *7t

FOR SALE,

WINE, London particular Madeira, 4 years old, in pipes and hogsheads
Claret, genuine old, in cases
Gin, in pipes, from Holland
Earthen Ware, in crates
Basket Salt, in hogsheads
Shot, Nos. 6, 7, 1 and 9
Bar Lead, Red and white dry lead
Steel, German and Russia, in barrels
Anchors, cables, junk, bunting, tarpolin canvas,
Tin plates—An invoice Stationary. by

THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.

July 29 §

Just Arrived

In the brig Betsey, from Jeremie, and for sale by the subscribers.

Forty thousand wt. of very prime Coffee
in hogsheads and bags

And, in the schooner Hope, from New Orleans.
BEEF
COTTON
HIDES and
LOGWOOD.

A liberal credit will be given for Approved Notes.

Richard and James Potter.

July 27. dtf

TO BE LET,

A large convenient three story Brick House, pleasantly situated, on the west side of Second-street, opposite to the New-Market; now in the occupation of Henry Clymer

Apply to

William Bingham.

July 27. 6t

For Sale,

A Three story BRICK HOUSE and Lot, in Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, in which Messrs. James Calbraith & Co. have for many years (and now do) carried on business.

Possession will be given in one month, or sooner.

For terms apply to WILLIAM BELL; or
HECTOR CALBRAITH.

April 21. §

UNITED STATES, } ss.
PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT, }

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES,

By WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Marshal of the Pennsylvania District,—

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States, at the first session of the fourth Congress, to wit; on the twelfth day of May last past, passed an act, to repeal so much of an act, intituled "an act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States", as directs that the alternate sessions of the Circuit Court for the District of Pennsylvania, shall be holden at Yorktown; and for other purposes, in the following words, to wit.

Fourth Congress of the United States:

At the first session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the seventh of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

An Act to repeal so much of an act, intituled "an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States", as directs that alternate sessions of the said circuit court for the district of Pennsylvania shall be holden at Yorktown; and for other purposes.

Sect. I. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the fifth section of the act, intituled "an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States", as directs that alternate sessions of the circuit court for the district of Pennsylvania shall be holden at Yorktown, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that all the sessions of the said circuit court shall, from and after the passing of this act, be holden at the city of Philadelphia, excepting only, when at any session of the said court, the judges thereof shall direct the next session to be holden at Yorktown, which they are hereby authorized and empowered to do, whenever it shall appear to them to be necessary.

Sect. II. And be it further enacted, That all such process of the said court, as may have issued before the passing of this act, and all recognizances returnable, and all suits and other proceedings that were continued to the said circuit court for the district of Pennsylvania, on the eleventh of October next, in Yorktown, shall now be returned, and held continued, to the end that suitors, same days, at Philadelphia, [illegible] and all others concerned, may have notice of the alteration hereby made, the Marshal of the said district is hereby required to make the same known, by proclamation, on or before the first day of August next.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAMUEL LIVERMORE,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, May the twelfth, 1796,
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls, in the Office of the Department of State,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

I DO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN that all such process of the said court as has, or may be issued, and all recognizances returnable *at Yorktown* aforesaid, on the *eleventh day of October next*, will be returned to the Circuit of the United States, at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the *eleventh* day of October next, at *eleven* o'clock in the forenoon, And that all suits and other proceedings that were continued to the said court at Yorktown, will be held and continued at the said Circuit Court, at Philadelphia, on the same *Eleventh* day of October next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice, and give their attendance thereat.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office, in the District of Pennsylvania, the twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of our Independence the twenty-first.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Marshal.

July 27 §2w

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz.	1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
	1 ditto	10,000	10,000
	7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
	6 ditto	1,000	6,000
	10 ditto	400	4,000
	20 ditto	100	2,000
	55 ditto	50	2,750
	5750 ditto	12	69,008
	To be raised for the Canal,		26,250
	5850 Prizes,		175,000
	11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.		
	17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of D.*
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 17.

Philadelphia,
TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2.

Died on Saturday last, after a short illness, ARCHIBALD ENGLE, Esq. Deputy Collector of the district of Pennsylvania.

In Saturdays gazette we announced the death of Mr. Kennedy, late Secretary of the Land-Office of this state. Of this gentleman the following notices are a tribute of justice to civic and private merit: Mr. Kennedy died after a few days illness, in the 55th year of his age; upwards of 20 of which he had been in public service. In discharging the duties of his office, Mr. Kennedy was affable, punctual and conscientious. In private life complacency of temper, benevolence of heart, and the circle of Christian virtues, formed the prominent features of his character; and viewed as a husband, father, friend, or faithful servant of the public, his removal from life is a public and private loss. His remains were interred in Arch-street burying ground on Sunday morning, attended by a numerous train of citizens.

Our treaty with Spain was ratified by the king on the 26th April, and the ratification received here last Saturday.

From a Correspondent.

SPIRIT OF 1776.

Our Jacobins pretend to feel the spirit of 1776. What was that spirit? It was all pure *American*, without any adulteration or intermixture with French taffia or democratic whisky. Congress in the declaration of independence spoke the language of Americans—the language of manly good sense and real national dignity. They declare that as to Britain they will, "be enemies in war, in peace friends."

The war whoop Jacobins exclaim, we are enemies to Britain. A friend of Britain is a foe to our liberty and independence. Is this the spirit of '76? No, it is directly contrary. It is the first article of Jacobin duty to be the enemies of Britain in *peace*. Yet ask them, whether they would go to war with that nation, they say and swear no, no, no. It is truly said of those who will *swear* that they will ***

The spirit of '76 was patriotic. No country was then loved or respected so much as our own.—The Jacobins lately toasted the French constitution and gave nine cheers. To our own they gave only three. Citizen Jacobins, is this like '76?

The spirit of '76 was magnanimous and heroic. We appealed to heaven, and defied the hosts of Britain and her hireling Germans. No one then desponded or shrunk from the crisis. What is the languageof the Jacobins at this day? It was France and France alone that won liberty and independence for America.

Our liberty cannot be maintained, if the French are defeated. We must become slaves unless the French hold their conquests of Flanders, Holland and Savoy. Their cause is our cause.

Is this the spirit of '76. No, it is the language of cowards and traitors. It is the language of fugitives from a land of slavery and who bring the spirit of slaves with them, [illegible] maintain with the native Americans that we are now infinitely more able in respect to power and resources and not any worse disposed than we were in '76 to maintain our liberty and independence.

The spirit of '76 was really independent. Congress with indignant firmness rejected every attempt of Britain to treat with us as Colonies. But our Jacobins, with the spirit of Colonists, or rather with the dastardly spirit of slaves, reproach our Government with having made a treaty without consulting France, deny the right or propriety of any treaty with her foe, and rejoice to read the miserable insults and threats that are copied from the Paris news-papers, or fabricated in this country.

Take a review of the conduct of our disturbers and it will appear that there is no resemblance between their principles and those of '76 which they affect to hold in veneration. There is a muchnearer likeness betwven the Jacobins and the Tories of '76. The tories said at that day, America cannot govern herself—she must be dependent on Britain to protect her.

The Jacobins parody this sentiment and exclaim forever, draw close and closer the bands of brotherly union with France. Our liberties depend solely on this union. If France throws us off, we are lost and undone. Our political salvation is staked upon the alliance. Men of '76, if you are not in your graves, are you not angry to hear Jacobins take your names and disgrace them?

Extracts from the AURORA.

Certain violent enemies to the trade of kings think that the French have made an indifferent bargain with his Sardinian majesty; and that he should have been at once turned out of a throne of which his tyrannical government, and the proverbial perfidy of his ancestors have rendered the whole family so remarkably undeserving. The terms of the Treaty, if examined with attention, will justify the French. They are to possess his fortresses till the end of the war, and after that time, till a treaty of commerce is concluded between the parties. We may readily guess what kind of treaty is, under such circumstances, likely to be made. The territories which the French now hold are liable to contributions, till restored; and the mal contents in the royal dominions are to be indemnified. Add to this, that about two fifths of his continental territories are taken from him, and the rest more than half surrounded by the French conquests. It must then be evident that he has paid pretty smartly for his share in the conspiracy of crowned heads; and that he is now but a pageant existing by the indulgence of the Republic.

Buonaparte has begun to collect the paintings of Corregio in order to be transmitted to Paris. Italy will undoubtedly be stript of a great part of its paintings, statues, and other valuable monuments of ancient and modern genius. It was thus that the old Romans treated Corinth, Syracuse and Carthage.

The two Republics of Venice and Genoa, lying on the two opposite shores of Italy, are now at the mercy of the French. One of the first steps of the latter will likely be to interdict them from holding any further commerce with England: so that British trade in the Levant will be cut through the middle.

REMARKS.

THUS we find that the amount of the emancipation and fraternizing of the slaves of despotism, is conquest and plunder. Two fifths of Sardinia are decimated, and the rest more than half surrounded by French Conquests. The paintings and other *precious* articles are collected and sent to Paris. "It was thus, that the old Romans, [whom all enlightened men have denominated thieves plunderers and tyrants of the human race,] treated Corinth, Syracuse and Carthage." Carthage! a sister Republic! Carthage who for daring to vie with a "sister Republic," was levelled with the ground, and her citizens consigned to slavery. After all that has been said, nothing is more certain than this, that Republics can hate each other as cordially as kingdoms, and that by whomsoever a nation is overcome, by the same are they brought into bondage.

Is this what Mr. Bache means by the everlasting jargon—the French *cause*, the *cause* of Liberty? Is it, pray tell us Mr. Bache; is it *our* cause, or the cause of Liberty, that the French should plunder the paintings of Milan, the silver vases of Rome, or break open the banks of Genoa or Venice? It *is* the cause of Liberty that every one should have his own.

From the Courier Francois.

From France we learn, that there are on the stocks, in the several ports of the republic, 19 ships of war, which will be soon ready for sea, for the utmost activity is used in the construction of them. The government has purchased at Hamburgh, ship timber to the amount of ten millions, which they paid in ready money. It appears, that France having subdued the continental powers, means to turn its attention to England; and that power will not escape if France serjously wishes her [illegible]

Further accounts from the ARGUS.

Defeat of the Austrians on the [illegible]

New-York, Monday

WE have taken much fruitless pains to [illegible] papers, by the Fair American—they have [illegible] other hands. We are informed they contain some interesting matters of the progress of General Buonaparte in Italy, who was approaching ROME with rapid strides. We cannot learn whether minute relations respecting the northern army are contained in them: Paris was tranquil, as were the principal towns in France, and plenty abounded.

OF THE BATTLE ON THE RHINE,

—A passenger relates that there was but ONE; that this one battle lasted *two days*, and that it terminated in favor of the French, by a complete REPOSSESSION of *those important posts which General Jourdan left in his retreat last campaign*. This information was received at *Nantes*, from Paris, on the 18th June—and as the post from Paris to Nantes goes in three days, the Paris accounts which are said to contain this information were probably of June 15, three days later than the papers said to have been received by the Fair American, and now in the hands of the Editor of the Daily Gazette.

Some of the passengers (which are 41 in number) aver, with bitterness of soul, that the *Jacobins* (doubtless meaning *the republican revolutionists*) have too much the lead in France: and they doubtless expect here, to find a government more *congenial* to their wishes. [illegible] since the brave Charette's execution, the *royalists* and *chouans* have been almost subdued.

To-morrow we hope to be able to give some extracts from the Paris papers.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES

No. IV.

THAT the business of devising and carrying in to execution a public plan for the general diffusion of learning among the citizens of this Commonwealth is arduous and attended with peculiar difficulties, the slow progress made in the attemp at two sessions of the legislature, seems abundantly to prove. Since the project was first started in Pennsylvania, the government of New-York has originated and compleated a system, which is now in operation.

It is confessed that there are difficulties to be encountered in this state, which do not perhaps present themselves in so formidable a shape in any other part of the Union. They are however of a temporary kind, and must from the nature of things give way to the assimilating force of [illegible] will promote the good of the whole. [illegible] dered as an unsurmountable objection [illegible] stitution of the United States that [illegible] many various interests, which it was [illegible] were incompatible with each other, that it would be impossible to adapt the laws and regulations growing out of the system to the views, wishes, feelings and interests of a people so divided by habits, and local prejudices. Events have shewn how little foundation there was for such apprehensions.

The people of this commonwealth may be divided into four great classes—native Americans, German and Irish settlers, and Quakers. I mention the last as a class, because tho' composed of native Americans, they form a very distinct body from the others, in relation to the subject under consideration. With respect to the first class there will be no difficulty—they so justly appreciate the benefits of education, that an institution which shall extend them equally to *all* the children of the commonwealth will receive their support almost universally. The The Irish settlers will also be found cordial friends to the plan—they realize that the oppressions they suffered in their native country are principally to be attributed to the gross ignorance in which the landholders keep the body of the people.

I have heard of some objections on the part of the Germans; they arise from the same source with those which have been urged by the Quakers These two descriptions of citizens, too much under the influence of what the French term *l'Esprit du Corps*, justly estimating the immense importance of education, have formed extensive establishments for the advantage of their respective denominations.

These establishments are supported by what is called a voluntary expence. They are exclusive in their nature, being confined to the children of those particular descriptions. They say that a law which should compel them to contribute to support schools from which they derive no immediate advantage is unjust. That it will eventually undermine and destroy their particular seminaries, in which alone, their religous principles allow them to educate their children. How far the last idea applies to the Germans I will not say; but with respect to the Quakers it is considered of great importance. To these objections may be added a great variety of a solitary complexion, entertained by individuals according to their circumstances, situations and habits of thinking. Persons of fortune, and some without, who have no children—bachelors, cynics and philosophers without souls—these object to being taxed for the support of institutions from which they say, they derive no immediate advantage—some contend that the poor ought to be ignorant—that learning makes them idle, vicious and proud. Of this last description, thank God, our country is disgraced by very few examples.

I proposed in this number to have suggested the methods which appeared necessary to be adopted on the part of the people to obtain justice in this interesting business. The preceding sketch having already exceeded the prescribed limits, the subject will be taken up in my next. Meantime, it is submitted, whether these objections, formidable as they are, (and I think they cannot be placed in a much stronger point of light) ought to arrest for one moment, the progress of a plan on which the freedom and happiness of this great, and rapidly encreasing commonwealth are suspended? The objections to be noticed in a future number. E.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

Mr. RUSSELL,

J. TESCHEMAKER, Esq. of Essequibo, now resident in this town, having been confined by one of the inferior officers of the British forces in that colony, was liberated by Col. Hislop, the commanding officer. Justice is due to all men; and as an evidence of the gentleman-like conduct of Col. Hislop, you are desired to insert the enclosed in the Centinel. Yours, J. C.

"To JOHN CROYDON, Esq.

Starbrock, June 5, 1796.

"SIR,

"I AVAIL myself of the earliest moment to inform you of the result of my conversation with the Governor, relative to the arrestation of Messrs. Teschemaker and Dekoker.—The circumstances which it appears attended that of the first mentioned gentleman, are of a nature which could not fail to impress me with the deepest concern; and it is my particular wish in having the pleasure to accede to your desire for his immediate enlargement, he may be perfectly assured thereof. The measure was wholly without my knowledge, being absent at the time on the east coast when it was adopted; and had I thought it requisite to consider Mr. Teschemaker, under the description of a disaffected person to the British government, I should not have forgotten the delicacy which is due to one of his property and consideration, in the execution of my orders. Harsh or abrupt measures will never be permitted, far less countenanced by me; and you may be assured, Sir, that I have too just a sense of my duty, and too highly value the British name, to treat with severity, or the least improperly, those whom I am sent in its name to defend; trusting always, that their affection will fully entitle them to the courteous protection of their king. I beg that these sentiments may be fully explained and understood. They will ever be found to be the sole regulator of my conduct in the discharge of the duties of my situation. I could wish that some enquiries were made into the circumstances of the outrage alleged against Mr. Dekoker. In the mean time he is also at liberty.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

THOMAS HISLOP,

Lt. Col. Commanding.

In a letter to Mr. Teschemaker, Col. H. says, that he had learnt, with concern, that he had experienced a degree of severity and harshness, from a Mr. Hamett, who was sent with a detachment of troops to arrest him. "I wish," adds the Colonel, "you may be convinced such conduct has merited my utmost displeasure, and will ever be wholly unauthorised and discountenanced by me; and I am equally persuaded that the officer who sent the detachment, never had an idea, that the duty it was to perform, would have been sullied by the proceedings of the persons before mentioned. You are at liberty, Sir, to return to your family, and may there remain without molestation."

LONDON.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, MAY 7.

The King v. *Ryd Wake.*

The Attorney General moved for the judgment of the court on the defendant.

Mr. Justice Ashhurst pronounced sentence as follows—

"RYD WAKE, You have been tried and found guilty upon an indictment that has been preferred against you, which states, that on the 29th of October, in the 36th year of his present majesty's reign, his majesty was going to the House of Peers to meet his Parliament; and that you, being a person of an evil disposition, and also a great number of others, being persons of violent and seditious minds and disaffected to his majesty, and intending to break and disturb the peace, and to insult and vilify our lord the king, and to move and incite his majesty's subjects to hatred and contempt of his majesty, did, for the purposes aforesaid, unlawfully and riotously meet together to disturb the peace of our lord the king, and assembled round his coach, and made a very great riot, tumult and disturbance, by hissing, hooting and groaning, and used divers indecent, contemptuous and disorderly gestures; and did riotously, tumultuously and seditiously use and proclaim aloud the following scandalous words—*No War—Down with George—No George*, and did for a long time continue thus riotously assembled, and committing the same outrages.

"Upon this indictment you have been found guilty on very full and clear evidence. This insult, which you have offered to your sovereign, is of a very flagitious and atrocious nature, and shews a very bad and malignant heart. Indeed, if there had been any wish to stretch the laws to their utmost rigour, it may be doubtful, whether the crime of which you have been guilty might not have amounted to a crime of a much deeper die; for it has a manifest tendency to withdraw the affection of his majesty's subjects from their lawful sovereign, and to excite the mob to disaffection and rebellion. This is the return you have made for the protection you have enjoyed under the auspicious government of the best of kings, and under the mildest and most excellent system of laws. I would have you remember, that there is perhaps no other kingdom in the world, where, for such an offence, the offender's life would not have paid the forfeit. In the affidavit which you read, in mitigation of punishment, when you were last brought into court, you endeavored to shew that the contemptuous gestures and behaviour imputed to you towards his majesty, were owing to your short-sightedness, and that your eagerness to gratify your curiosity in seeing his majesty, occasioned those involuntary distortions of the countenance, which might be construed into contemptuous gestures. This does not seem to be very natural. But supposing it were the fact, your zeal and eagerness to see the king did not necessarily occasion your uttering the words imputed to you, namely,—*Down with George—no George—no War.* And yet these words are sworn by two witnesses to have been spoken by you, and often repeated. And even you yourself do not dare upon oath to deny the speaking of them. You have not dared to swear that you did never utter these words; but you say it can never be thought that you should speak them. This is a very singular way of denying them.

"You have said further, that none of these words have been proved to be spoken by you. What your idea of proof is, I do not pretend to know, but this I know, that two persons have concurred in positively swearing that you did speak these words; and the Court and Jury are equally satisfied that you did.

"You next urge as a matter of compassion, that you are a married man, and that you and your wife depend on your daily labour for support. It would have been well if that thought had influenced your mind before you committed the flagitious act proved upon you. One is sorry that it is the lot of the innocent to suffer with the guilty. That, however, will sometimes necessarily happen in the course of human events, but the claims of your country have a much louder call than those of any individual whatever; and I hope when you think hereafter on the misery you have brought on your innocent family, by your own misconduct, that it will operate as a check to restrain you from future mischief, and will likewise be a warning to the rest of the world.

"It now becomes my duty to pronounce the sentence of the Court; which is, that you be committed to the custody of the keeper of the Penitentiary house in and for the county of Gloucester, and be kept to hard labour for the space of five years; and within the first three months of that time, that you stand in and upon the pillory for one hour, between the hours of eleven and two o'clock in the afternoon, in some public street in Gloucester, on a market day; and that you give sureties in 1000l. for your good behaviour for the term of ten years to be computed from the expiration of the said five years; and that you be further imprisoned till you find the said sureties."

VERMONT.

Bennington, July 6, 1796.

Description of a newly discovered Cavern, on the North-East end of Mount Anthony, in this town.

Some time last year a hole was discovered in the side of the west mountain in Bennington, usually called Mount Anthony, situated on the east side, near the north end of the mountain, large enough to admit with some difficulty, the body of a man, widening in its descent, and apparently of considerable depth, as was judged by the dropping of stones, &c. into it. After a while some men ventured down by the means of ropes, as far as the first landing from the mouth; when from the dropping of water, &c. within, which sounded loud and hollow, they supposed the Cavern to be considerably spacious. In the course of the last spring, an hospital for the small-pox being fixed in a house in the vicinity of the mountain, several of the infected visited the cave, when by the help of lights, they explored the first apartment, and found a partition wall reaching from the top to within six inches of bottom. By listening at this aperture, the sound of the dropping of water within, gave the idea that a much larger room than that explored lay beyond, which would afford a striking view, if possible to get into it. This induced numbers, and among others the editor of this Gazette to visit it, having previously provided themselves with necessary implements to remove obstructions: at this period the mouth of the Cavern was about eighteen inches by two feet over, with the limb of a tree fixed for a medium of descent to the first landing, which is about fifteen feet perpendicular from the mouth, widening as it descends. By a pocket compass it appeared, that the direction of the Cavern was from hence, about two points south of west. A pretty quick descent of about eight feet led to a narrow passage of near twenty-four feet in length, the roof in some places lofty, in others so low as to occasion a man to stoop. Here the partition before mentioned is situated, and was found to be too hard to be wrought on with the bar or a hand sledge. With these implements however, and the addition of a hoe, a passage under the partition was dug in about an hour, sufficient to admit a man to crawl through on his belly, and in that manner the first company past. Here an arched concave is situated, of irregular form, and in the loftiest point, which was ascended to with difficulty, with the help of a saplin pruned of its limbs, thirty-five feet high. The whole length of this apartment is [illegible] feet, its breadth irregular, from that [illegible] room to a six feet entry, its direction [illegible] and south. To explore the Cavern [illegible] here necessary to ascend to a projection [illegible] rocks of the passage, about ten feet [illegible] from whence two holes were found [illegible] enough to admit a man's head when first [illegible] and separated by a large stone pillar about [illegible] inches diameter. By holding a candle through one and looking through the other, another room or cavity was discovered, with an [illegible] at the end of it: after about an hour's

the bar and ſledge, one of the holes was rendered ſo much larger than when diſcovered, as to admit a ſmall man to crowd through, and with a little further exertion and conſiderable difficulty of paſſage, the whole company that firſt diſcovered it crowded through. Immediately after paſſing this ſtrait, a bell ſhaped apartment preſents itſelf, the roof in the higheſt altitude forty feet at leaſt, or fifty from the floor of the other apartment. This room is twenty-four feet long, and at the end, in a direction a little northward of weſt, has a narrow low paſſage, of about four or five feet, through which the company crawled to another apartment, about twenty four feet in length, beyond which there is a covered way of ſeventeen feet, which terminates the Cave.

The curioſities exhibited by the different degrees of petrifaction, baffle deſcription. The walls are in many places as ſmooth as poliſhed marble, and ſhine as if encruſted with ice: in many places the appearance of flowing curtains, folded below, appear peculiarly magnificent. In others curious fret work and etchings of various kinds preſent to view; in every apartment pipes or tubes reſembling icicles hang from the roof and juttings, of every length and ſize, from the eighth of an inch or two inches or more diameter, and from three inches to three feet long, the leſſer ſort perfectly hollow, the larger very porous, and hard in proportion to ſize. At the end of many of them the pendant drops of water, from the reflection of the lights, preſented a luſtre equal to the brilliance of a diamond.

The tracks of ſome animal or other was thought to be perceived on a bank of fine clay in the Cavern, and the entire ſcull-bone of ſome ſmall creature moſt probably of the ſquirrel kind, was found in the third apartment, on the firſt viſit to it, but no part of the Cave appears to be the reſidence of any living creature at preſent.

The foregoing is given from recollection, and may poſſibly be correct; a fuller or more correct account would be received with thanks, and handed to the public.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 1.

ACTION ON THE RHINE.

We have not been able to trace the accounts on this ſubject to any thing farther than the report of Capt. Glad, as ſtated in our laſt. Letters from Paris, as late as the 12th of June, we are informed, ſay nothing reſpecting ſuch intelligence. Our papers (The Courier L'Egalite) are not later than thoſe by the Briſeis. *D. Adv.*

Tranſlated for the New-York Gazette.

Friday evening arrived at this port, the ſhip *Fair American*, Captain *Gladd*, in 41 days from Nantz.—The Editor has been favoured with a regular file of *Paris* papers from May 20, to June 12. (which is ſeveral days later than the accounts by the *Briſeis*)—Extracts follow:

PARIS, June 10.—LONDON, May 23.

There is at preſent a conſiderable fermentation here. The Miniſter is much diſconcerted by the prodigious ſucceſs of the army of Italy.—We are apprehenſive of ſeeing England ſoon abandoned even by Auſtria, and obliged to ſuſtain alone the Burden of the War, which will become more formidable, as the French will be able to apply their whole induſtry and reſources to the encreaſing of their navy.

Such is the uncertainty of events, that the funds have fallen within 8 days from 66 1-2 to 60 per cent.

A period like the preſent is not likely to ſecure to the Court, elections in favour of Mr. Pitt—What is ſtill more embarraſſing to him, is that the Bank has juſt refuſed him 1,100000l. to ſupply his preſent wants.

The KING of GREAT-BRITAIN's PROCLAMATION, for diſſolving the preſent Parliament, and calling a new one.

GEORGE REX,

Having thought it proper, with the advice of our Privy Council, to diſſolve the preſent Parliament, which remains now prorogued to the 5th of July next, we have for this effect made public this our Royal Proclamation; and the ſaid Parliament is hereby diſſolved. The Lords ſpiritual and temporal, Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes, and the Repreſentatives for Counties and Burghs, are therefore excuſed from meeting on Tueſday the 5th of July. It being our deſire and reſolution to meet our people and have their advice in Parliament as ſoon as poſſible: We hereby make known to all our loving ſubjects, our royal will and pleaſure, to convoke a new Parliament; declaring alſo, that by the advice of our Privy Council, we have this day given orders to our Chancellor of G. Britain, to expedite writs in form for calling a new Parliament, to bear date the 21ſt of May inſt. and be of force on Tueſday the 12th of July next.

God ſave the King.

The Coach in which his Majeſty rode to the Houſe of Peers, was a ſort of moveable fortreſs, conſtructed in a manner ſufficient to reſiſt every ſpecies of attack, and ſo hermetically cloſed up, as to conceal the Monarch from the view of his faithful ſubjects.

The King has created fifteen new Peers, and two Earls—Admiral Hood and Bridport are in the number of the firſt.

The Compiler of the "L'Ami de Loix," who would be happy in effecting a revolution in the iſland of Malta, is much diſtreſſed by the French government's ſuffering a diplomatic Agent to reſide at Paris, from the Grand Maſter of the order of Malta.

Mr. Ochs, Tribune of the ſtate of Baſle, is juſt arrived here; he comes in behalf of the Council of that Canton, to confer with the Directory on the ſubjects which have lately in ſome degree diſturbed the harmony which the Helvetic body, and particularly the Canton of Baſle, wiſh to preſerve with the French republic. Mr. Ochs is eſteemed a man of good ſenſe, prudence, and intelligence, and well acquainted with the intereſts of his Country. He is to be introduced to the Directory to day, and we have reaſon to think the clouds which have ariſen on this ſubject, will be eaſily diſſipated, by their mutual, candid, and amicable explanations. A circumſtance which confirms this prediction, is the recal of Baſſal, formerly rector of Verſailles, and hitherto entruſted with a miſſion to Baſle, in conſequence of that fatal ſyſtem which diſtracted the firſt meaſures of government; his depoſition has been announced in the public papers prematurely, as it is only a few days ſince he was poſitively recalled. Baſſal was holding committees with the ci-devant Marquis de Potera, Lebrun, his ſecretary, formerly ſworn of the Revolutionary Tribunal, and a certain ex-conventional ſerjeant, whoſe name is pretty well known. It appears that the effect of theſe meetings has been to create diſtruſt and doubt in our government, of the intentions of the Swiſs.

It now appears that this jealouſy was unjuſt and ill founded; and we have a right to hope, that by reducing to nothing the authors and contrivers of ſuch dangerous plots, the ties of friendſhip and good neighbourhood between the two republics, will be ſtrengthened in a manner not to be broken. We already know that the Canton of Schwitz, yielding to the votes of the majority of the Cantons, has conſented to acknowledge the French Republic.

Extract of Gen. Jourdon's anſwer to the Arch Duke Charles, taken from the Journal of Anvers.

"Butchers, you wiſh then for more human blood? Well, monſter, againſt my will I will cauſe it to be ſhed—I will only attack you once—but the valour of Frenchmen will ſtrike with aſtoniſhment the four quarters of the world—you ſhall pay to the troops, whom I command, the tribute of your barbarity."

This highflown meſſage has too much the appearance of boaſting to induce us to believe it General Jourdan's. It is neither the ſtyle nor the thought of a commander, confident of his own courage and the valor of his troops—it is the gigantic bombaſt of a Baſhaw, endeavoring to inſpire terror by empty threats. When Darius went to enter Scythia, the King of the Barbarians ſent him five arrows, a frog, a mouſe and a bird; an anſwer which the great king found terrible; had he written him a letter, ſays Rouſſeau, the more threatning it had been, the leſs would Darius have been afraid; he would only have laughed at it.

The Arch Duke Charles would no doubt have laughed at being treated as a butcher by the General of a nation, which may be reproached with having ſhed but too much blood. Thoſe who gallantly fight us in arms are not butchers, they are our enemies: let us be ſatisfied with conquering them, and let us not inſult them.—It would appear that our Generals have not ſo good ſecretaries as ſoldiers

Extracts from the French Paper,
L'ami de la JUSTICE and la VERITE, of the 24th Prairial (June 12.)

ITALY.

ROME, May 14.

Four Plenipotentiaries of his Holineſs, accompanied by the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, have juſt ſet out from here. It is preſumed two of them are going to Paris to negociate a PEACE—the two others to treat with General Buonaparte for a ſuſpenſion of arms. The laſt are the Senator Rezzonico, and Marquis Maſſini. His holineſs has iſſued an edict forbidding any emigration from his dominions—Every hour ſome couriers arrive here; they are ſent by the governors of the towns on the frontiers, and the ſenators and magiſtrates of different provinces, to receive the Pope's orders reſpecting the conduct they are to obſerve in the preſent critical ſituation of Italy. The Senate held on the 10th, a meeting at Bologne; but what was reſolved, is not yet known. On the 12th, the Senators Malvaſia and Caprara, and the *Conſulter* of the Senate, Piſtorini, ſet out in a carriage with four horſes—they took the road to Modena, probably to meet the French general. A Courier was at the ſame time diſpatched to Rome to the Ambaſſador of the Senate, who immediately had a long audience with the Pope.

SWITZERLAND.

FRIBOURG, May 23.

Extract of a Diſpatch from Field Marſhal Count de Wurmſer, to the Helvetic Body at Baſle.

GENTLEMEN,

"Your anſwer of the 26th April, is by no means calculated to remove my uneaſineſs reſpecting the preſervation of the line of Neutrality; my ſuſpicions are ſo much the more grounded, that ſince that time, I have learnt the French have formed a camp in the environs of Brudruth, without you having deigned, any way to oppoſe it. The important poſt I am entruſted with, obliges me to require for my own ſecurity, other guarantees beſides writings; for the enemy in the enthuſiaſm of their ſucceſs in Italy, will ſoon think themſelves allowed, if it favours their deſign, to break the neutrality, eſpecially when there will be no other barrier to oppoſe them but indeterminate words. I therefore requeſt you gentlemen, and for the laſt time, to gather on the frontiers means ſufficient to repulſe force by force; without which I ſhall take all the ſevere meaſures which circumſtances will require."

Extract of a letter from Baſle, May 28.

"Our ſituation becomes every day more and more alarming; the troops which our Cantons have ſent, are returning in great numbers into our city; which has rendered it neceſſary to form three Camps in the environs.

"The Magiſtrate in compliance with Field Marſhal Wurmſer's requeſt, has ſent an expreſs to the French General, to deſire him not to go beyond the limits of their Frontiers, that hoſtilities might be avoided; The Swiſs being conſtrained to oppoſe the moſt active reſiſtance to the leaſt inſult. The French Generals returned a very polite anſwer, aſſuring the Helvetic Body, they might rely on the ſtrict obſervance of the neutrality; that thoſe collections of men had no other end in view than to prevent ſmuggling, and cauſe the impoſts to be regularly paid on that frontier.

P. S. As the Courier departs, the Mail from Italy arrives—Report circulates, that the city of Mantua has ſurrendered to the French, by capitulation.

Tranſlated for the Daily Advertiſer.

HAGUE, April 26.

A note from the miniſter of Portugal was yeſterday read in the Convention, in which, after having thanked the Convention for aſſiſtance which had been given to a Portugueſe veſſel, he obſerves, that it is the wiſh of his court to preſerve the good underſtanding which at preſent ſubſiſts between it and our republic. We have ſeen with pleaſure the court of Liſbon thus recognizing our government.

It is a matter of aſtoniſhment, that Spain, after having drawn Portugal into the coalition againſt France, by obliging it to furniſh a contingent of troops, ſhould have concluded a peace with that Republic, without including in it her ally and relation, by which inattention, the commerce of Portugal has been ſubjected to frequent loſſes, ſeveral of her merchantmen having been captured by the French. The court is properly puniſhed for having entered into a coalition from which it could not have promiſed itſelf any particular advantage. Such is the gratitude of the great.

May 8.

The ſittings of the Batavian National Aſſembly, have been for theſe ſome days paſt very important. Several motions were made tending to augment the powers of the aſſembly, and to regulate the mode of convoking it. The buſineſs been been referred to a committee for examination. Diſcuſſions relative to the arming of the citizens, occaſioned a ſitting of ſeven hours on the 6th inſt. The arming has been decreed, there is in conſequence, an addreſs to the Batavian nation, and letters to the conſtituted authorities upon the ſame ſubject.

May 15.

The Batavian National Aſſembly has been a long time engaged upon two important queſtions.

1ſt. Whether Bournonville ſhould have the command of the Batavian army agreeably to the article of the treaty, which declares that the combined forces of the two Republics ſhould be commanded by a French General.

2d. Whether the combined army ſhould be immediately put in motion. The latter propoſition was decreed in the ſitting of the 12th of May.

The [illegible] of the French Republic, Noel, has [illegible] note to the Batavian Convention, informs them that the Pruſſian [illegible] complained of ſome privateers [illegible] on the Ems, an Engliſh veſſel, [illegible] hoſtility, as a violation of the neutral territory. The note has been ſent to the commiſſion of foreign affairs.

Upon a report from the commiſſions of confederation and of foreign affairs united, it was propoſed to the Convention to decree that the army of the ſtate, when in the field, ſhould be under the command of General Bournonvile, who might at all times march them where he thought proper, he giving an account of his operations to the committee of confederation, to whom alſo he ſhould apply for ſupplies for the troops. The diſcuſſion was poſtponed until to-morrow.

May 25.

The day before yeſterday, the Batavian National Aſſembly held an election for a new Preſident, for the ſucceeding fortnight. There appeared a majority in favour of Citizen Rutger John Schimmelpenning, deputy from one of the departments of the city of Amſterdam. His predeceſſor, D. C. De Leuvo, could not complete his term on account of an extreme indiſpoſition, his duties were performed by the laſt Preſident, Bicker, who at the ſitting of the 12th of May, had the ſatisfaction to find his conduct of the preceding night approved of by a very large majority.

The queſtion was reſpecting a diſturbance or armed inſurrection, which had taken place in the city of Amſterdam: and alſo reſpecting the meaſures taken under the direction of the Preſident of the National Aſſembly, for the re-eſtabliſhment of order in the city.

A part of the cannoneers of the city militia had committed ſuch exceſſes in knocking down the citizens, and in other violences, that the municipality had, by an ordinance publiſhed the 10th of May, directed them to be diſarmed; the conſequence was, that the ſame cannoneers to the number of 300 collected together, entered the city-hotel, forced the Council Chamber, threatened the members, and above all, put the Preſident's life in danger, refuſing all obedience to the conſtituted authorities. They broke open the priſon, and took from thence two priſoners belonging to the city-horſe, who had been confined there ſome months, [illegible] having mortally wounded a peaceable [illegible] they alſo broke open the houſe of [illegible] releaſed a former member of a [illegible] been impriſoned for diſturbing the [illegible] of the city-horſe, and alſo a party of the infantry, having refuſed to ſuppreſs the diſorders, under theſe circumſtances ſome members of the municipality of Amſterdam, went to demand a military force, to prevent the deſtruction of public order with which the city was threatened; the provincial adminiſtration of Holland, to whom belonged the right of diſpoſing of the troops in its juriſdiction, for the preſervation of peace and the ſuppreſſion of inſurrections and revolts, applied to the preſident for his conſent, to employ on this preſſing occaſion a part of the garriſon of the Hague, for without the advice of the Preſident of the National Aſſembly, this could not be done. The Preſident gave his conſent, and rendered an account of his conduct at the opening of the ſittings. Citizen Vreede, Valences and ſome others, wiſhed to throw a cenſure upon the Preſident, giving as their reaſons among others, that the civil broils and conteſts of citizens, were not to be ſuppreſſed by a military force. This was not the ſentiments of a majority of the aſſembly; they agreed that the principle of the conſtitution, and under which the preſident acted, applied like the one under conſideration, to a caſe where the lives of the conſtituted authorities had been put in the moſt imminent danger by an armed force. A majority of 69 to 27, fully juſtified the conduct of the preſident who, during a long and animated diſcuſſion, preſerved his place with the greateſt compoſure, and only replied a few words at the moment they were proceeding to take the queſtion.

SAVANNAH, July 15.

WE promiſed our readers in our laſt, ſome particulars on the ſubject of the failure of the late treaty. The Indians we are informed were prejudiced in the nation againſt the diſpoſal of the lands, by ſome unfriendly perſons; and reports declared to them among a variety of others, that they were to encounter the Georgia militia when they came down to treat. Whether this was the reaſon or not, of certain regulations of the Federal commiſſioners, we cannot ſay; but by thoſe regulations, the commiſſioners of the ſtate were forbidden to enter the Indian encampment, or hold converſations with them, without the paſſport or permit of one of the commiſſioners of the United States; and a ſmall militia guard, which the Executive had ordered for the protection of the Indian articles, procured by the ſtate, for the purpoſes of the treaty, were forbid landing with their arms, although within the actual limits and ordinary juriſdiction of the ſtate—at which offence was taken by the ſtate commiſſioners, as infringing the rights and leſſening the conſequence of the ſtate, and debarring the commiſſioners from the means of conciliating the affection of the Indians, and thereby procuring the object of their miſſion. It alſo appears that the place for the talks was at firſt within the garriſon of Coleraine, but was afterwards altered to Muſcoghe, within the Indian encampment, where the commiſſioners of Georgia had no neceſs, without a permit from one of the Federal commiſſioners, and to which it ſeems, our ſtate commiſſioners did not condeſcend thinking it beneath the dignity of the ſtate, to requeſt. The Indians drew up their talk in writing, in the abſence of the ſtate commiſſioners, at Muſcoghe, and did not deliver it *viva voce*, as is ever uſual among the Indians, but delivered it through the Commiſſioners of the United States; although the next day, they gave a talk *viva voce*, to the commiſſioners of the United States, in anſwer to the Preſident's invitation.

The Indians in their anſwer to the talk of Georgia, refuſe to give up their lands, in another effort made by the commiſſioners of Georgia, they were ſtopped by the Federal piquet; and after reaching Muſcoghe, under the auſpices of a Federal officer, and entering on the ſubject of the purchaſe, they were told by Aleck Cornels, a chief in the Creek Nation, and one of the United States Interpreters, that it was uſeleſs to ſay any more about the land; that they came determined not to part with it, and that they did not want to hear any more about it. This the Birdtail King afterwards confirmed, declaring that their refuſal was fixed on in the nation. The commiſſioners of this ſtate have, we are told, in conſequence, proteſted againſt the proceedings of the commiſſioners of the United States, and the ſuperintendant of Indian affairs: and have further proteſted againſt the payment or liability of payment by the ſtate of Georgia, of any ſhare of the expence attending the treaty, as not having had a fair, open, and honorable opportunity of purchaſe from the Indians.

It is ſaid the law of the United States, inſerted in this day's paper, for regulating trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes, arrived at Coleraine during the treaty, and was very forcibly explained by the Commiſſioners of the United States. Had the Indians been diſpoſed to cede their lands prior thereto, this law was ſufficient to make them retract.

We hope our citizens will endeavor to preſerve peace and harmony, by reſpecting the laws of the United States; but how far the frailties of human nature will permit our citizens on the frontier to refrain from croſſing the line after their own property, and perhaps within their own view, in poſſeſſion of an Indian [illegible] when that property may be the only negro, or only plough-horſe, and of courſe the only dependence of a poor man, with a numerous family for their ſubſiſtence; or how far they will permit his neighbours quietly to behold this induſtrious man's being confined in a Federal Garriſon, and carried to North or South-Carolina for trial remains yet in embryo.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 2.

Extract from the Gazette Francaiſe of New-York.

Monday, Auguſt 1.

By the *Friend of Juſtice & Truth* (French Journal of Paris) of the 12th June, we have the following details. 1ſt. New victories in Italy. 2d. Invaſion of Venetian territory by the French, who occupied *Verona*, *Peſchiera*, and 3d, Many new victories obtained by the French upon the Rhine. We will give ſucceſſively the particulars of theſe in the ſequel of this paper.

Arrivals at New-York.

Ship Fair American, Glad,	Nantz, 40
Donna Anto,	Philadelphia 3
Brig Vigilant, ——,	Jamaica 23
Sch'r. Hannah and Nancy,	Norfolk 4
Two Brothers, Dermot,	Baltimore 3
Brig Rebecca, Alden,	Tobago 30

The Ship Fair American, Capt. Glad, from Nantz: left there the following veſſels.

Hope, ——,	Marblehead
Minerva, T. Paine,	Charleſton

The following veſſels ſailed from Nantz, on the 19th of June:

Brig Suſannah, Horn,	Philadolyhia
Speedwell, Wetherell,	New-York
Lydia, Speck,	do.

On the 28th June the Fair American was chaſed by a brig which fired ſeveral ſhot at her, without ſhewing her colours: by ſuperior ſailing the Fair American ſcaped being troubled by her.

Spoke ſloop Induſtry, from Boſton to Martinique, lat. 31, long. 57.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away,

ON the 20th April laſt, a NEGRO MAN, named JACK, aged about 30 years—about 5 feet 6 inches high, the fingers on one of his hands very much contracted.

Whoever will return ſaid negro to the ſubſcriber, living in Suſſex county, ſtate of Delaware, ſhall receive the above reward. RALPH ROBINSON.

Aug. 1 ¶3

BY AN ARTIST,

Reſident at Mr. Oelkers's Hotel,

MINIATURE LIKENESSES

ARE taken and executed in that elegant and delicate ſtile, which is ſo neceſſary to render a Miniature Picture an intereſting jewel.

He will warrant a ſtrong and indiſputable reſemblance; and he takes the liberty to lay before the public of this place his moſt earneſt intention to deſerve their patronage by his beſt endeavors to pleaſe.

N. B. Specimens are to be ſeen.

May 12. 5

Treasury of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be Creditors of the United States, for any sums of the *Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum.*

1st, That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, intitled an act in addition to an act, intituled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," the said debt or stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit. "First, by dividends "to be made on the last days of March, June and September for the present year, and from the year one thousand "seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thou"sand eight hundred & eighteen inclusive, at the rate of "one and one half per centum upon the original capital. "Secondly, by dividends to be made on the last day of "December for the present year, and from the year one "thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year "one thousand eight hundred and seventeen inclusive, at "the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the last "day of December, in the year one thousand eight hun"dred and eighteen, of such sum, as will be then ade"quate, according to the contract, for the final redemption of the said stock."

2d. All distinction between payments on account of *Interest* and *Principal* being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rule of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I of in do make, constitute and appoint of my true and lawful Attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be payable according to law, on the (here describing the stock) *standing in my name in the books of* (here describing the books of the Treasury or the Commissioner of Loans, where the stock is credited) *from* (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) *with power also an attorney or attornies under him, for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney or his substitute, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.*

In Witness hereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the day of in the year

Sealed and Delivered in presence of,

BE IT KNOWN, that on the day of before me personally came within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and affixed Seal the day and year last aforesaid.

Given under my Hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH,
Treasurer of the United States.

July 23. w&s1t1J.

Plans of the city of Philadelphia,

Including the NORTHERN LIBERTIES and district of SOUTHWARK;

Published, and sold by

BENJAMIN DAVIES,
No. 68, High street,
(Price one dollar.)

THIS plan is 26 inches square, and has been engraved by one of the first artists in the city, from a late and accurate survey. Purchasers are entitled to a pamphlet with each plan, giving "some account of the city, its population, trade, government, &c.

July 19 tu & f tf

Samuel Richardet,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. eo

Philip Nicklin & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Souchong
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson
Hyson and
Imperial } FRESH TEAS
Yellow Nankeens
China Ware, assorted in Boxes and Chests
Quicksilver
Bandanno Handkerchiefs of excellent quality in chests
London Market
London particular
New-York Market } MADEIRA WINE in pipes, hogsheads, & quarter casks
Teneriffe Wine in pipes and hogsheads
Sugar Candy by the Box
Sail Canvas No. 1 a 8
Lead in sheets
3 Casks of Cutlery assorted
A few chests of Manchester Goods, assorted thicksets, cords, striped Nankeens, &c.
3 Small packages of black sewing-silks
3 Tierces Virginia Snake-root.
Nails assorted in casks

July 18 mwdf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN, last evening, from the pasture of the subscriber, a black Rockingham GELDING, 15 1-2 hands high, has a star, and some white under his throat, (the part being formerly chafed); has a leather on his neck, the mane on the near side, his foot-locks fretted with a clog, and is a horse of much bone and size. Whoever secures him with the thief, shall have the above reward, or for the Horse alone a very generous compensation.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

July 7 co4w

JOHN PAUL JONES.

INFORMATION is hereby given, that the late John Paul Jones was a proprietor of five shares (amounting to about 5867 acres) in a tract of land purchased by the Ohio Company, in the territory of the United States of America, north-west of the river Ohio; and that his heirs, or legal representative, on application to the directors of said company, at Marietta in the territory aforesaid, will receive a deed of the said five shares, or rights of land.

The application may be made personally or by an agent, but proper documents must be produced to prove the claimant or claimants the legal heirs or representative of the said Jones.

N.B. As it is not known in what country the person or persons interested reside, it will be an act of benevolence in every Printer in America and Europe, who shall insert this advertisement in his paper.

In behalf of the directors of the Ohio Company,

RUFUS PUTNAM.

Marietta, May 20, 1796. [June 4] 3aw9w

UNITED STATES, PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT, } Sct.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT pursuant to a Writ to me directed, from the honorable Richard Peters, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District,

Will be exposed to Sale,

at the Custom-House, on Monday, the 15th day of August,

3 Bags of COFFEE
1 Bbl. SUGAR
1 Half do. do.
2 Do. do. TAMARINDS
3 Kegs do.
2 Bags of Sugar and
3 Do. Coffee

The same having been libelled against, prosecuted, and condemned as forfeited, in the said court.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.

Marshal's Office, 30th July, 1796.

For Sale,

A LARGE ELEGANT AND WELL

Three-story Brick

(The late residence of General

WITH a LOT of GROUND the west side of Third-street, containing in front 32 feet, and in depth to Cherry-street, to an alley leading into Union-street. The house is 52 feet front and 50 feet deep; the several rooms contained in it are large, commodious, and completely finished; the two first stories are each 13 feet high; there are 20 mahogany doors in the house; a geometrical staircase, with mahogany rails and a good sky-light. The kitchen is in the cellar, which is spacious and convenient, and finished with an oven, stew-holes and pantries, a servants' hall and large wine-cellar adjoining the kitchen, in front of which is an area in which there is a pump. The yard is vaulted. Communicating with the said building is a neat three-story brick house, on the north side of Union-street, containing 30 feet front by 20 feet deep; the lower part of which is at present occupied as a compting-house, and the upper part divided into well-finished large chambers. This house may at a small expense be converted into a convenient dwelling: The street door is very handsome, and the front and back have Venetian window-shutters. Adjoining the last house, upon the lot belonging to the first, are erected bathing-rooms, &c. There are likewise very good coach-house and stables finished equal (or nearly so) with any in the city, on a lot containing on Union street 30 feet, and in depth on the west side of said alley 52 feet. There are good cellars under the whole of the buildings, and a wine room over part of the stable, with a hay-loft over the remainder. For further particulars enquire of

EDWARD BONSALL & Co.

At their Office No. 64 Dock-street, between Walnut & Pear streets.

6th month 24th, 1796 co

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM,* situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn stables, and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone, spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of James deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordec Survivi

Oct. 9. co.]

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64 South Second street,

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery No. II, are now ready for sale, a Check Book kept for the examination of Tickets, and Prizes paid, without deduction.

The Subscriber solicits the application of the Public or any of his friends who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange, or Notes, Houses, Lands, Lotts or Merchandize of any kind, or to obtain Money on deposit of property.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN,

Late Agent for the Canal Lottery Company.

☞ Shares and Tickets in the late Newport Long Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery examined; a complete list of all the prizes having been received at this office.

June 6. w&s

Asheton and James Humphreys,

CONVEYANCERS,

HAVE removed their office to No. 61, Walnut-street, next door but two to the corner of Dock-street, where all INSTRUMENTS IN WRITING are drawn at a moderate charge, with care, accuracy and dispatch.—They likewise buy and sell Real Estates upon commissions, and procure Money upon Loan on good security.—The business of an ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC is also transacted at the said office as usual by ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N.B. Good Notes discounted.

July 5. co6w

Insurance comp. of the state of Pennsylvania.

The Directors have declared a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share of the capital of said company, for the last six months which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on every day after the 10th instant.

S. W. Fisher,
Secretary.

August 1. d10t.

GEORGE DOBSON,

BEGS leave to inform the Store-Keepers in Town and Country, that he has removed from Market-Street to

No. 25, south Third-street,

where he is opening a Large and Elegant Assortment of the undermentioned articles—viz.

Superfine London Cloths and Kerseymeres,
Yorkshire second Do. Do.
Elastic do. do.
Mix'd and Blue Coatings
Flannells, &c.
Manchester Printed Callicoes,
London Chintz ditto,
Blue and ditto Furnitures,
India ditto,
Long Cloths, Cossaes, Bastas, Battillas & Conjevrems,
4-4 9-8 5-4 & 6-4 Superfine India Book Muslins,
4-4 and 9-8 India Book Handkerchiefs,
4-4 and 9-8 Scotch ditto,
4-4 & 6-4 plain do Muslins,
4-4 & 6-4 British Jaconets,
6-4 British Checks and Stripes,
4-4 India do. do. do.
4-4 ditto Chilloes, Madras Handkerchiefs, &c.
A large assortment of figur'd and plain Muslinets,
Quiltings, Dimities, and Striped Nankeens,
Fancy Waistcoatings,
Ginghams of the first Quality, subject to Drawback,
India Nankeens,
Men's White and coloured Silk stockings.

May 9 §2weott

To be sold,

A PLANTATION, in the town of Woodbury, county of Gloucester, and state of New-Jersey, containing about one hundred and fifty acres; a suitable proportion of which is woodland and improved meadow. A great part of the arable land is in a high state of cultivation, and very natural to the production of Red Clover. On said plantation there is a genteel two-story brick house, with four rooms on a floor, and a good dry cellar under the whole; together with a barn, corn-cribs and carriage-house. The garden is large, and contains a good collection of the best kinds of grafted and inoculated fruit trees; the orchard consists of about three hundred grafted apple-trees. Any person inclined to purchase said premises, may be informed of the terms by applying to

Andrew Hunter.

July 29 F

On Monday next, 25th inst. (July,)

Will be landed at South street wharf, the cargoes of Superb, West Indian and Isabella, from Jamaica and Havanna, consisting of

Molasses in Hogsheads,
Coffee in hogsheads, barrels & bags,

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT,

Who has also for sale,

A quantity of Jamaica GINGER,
Pimento & Cocoa, } In Bags,

And 150 boxes Hambro' WINDOW GLASS, 7 by 9, will be sold cheap.

July 20 d10t & tuth & s 10t

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living near Church Hill, Queen Anns County in the State of Maryland, about the first of January last, a black negro man, named Sam, about thirty years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a crooked finger on one hand, and one leg and foot smaller than the other, somewhat round-shouldered, his cloathing unknown. Any person who will secure or bring said fellow home, so that I may get him again shall have the above reward with reasonable charges.

WILLIAM JACOBS.

June 4. *1aw2m.

For Sale,

A Valuable Grist and Saw Mill,

IN New Jersey, near the Forks of Little Egg-Harbour. The Grist Mill is sixty by forty feet, two water wheels, and calculated for four run of Stones, with screen, fans and boulting-cloths, &c. The Saw-Mill has two saws, and capable of cutting five to 6 100 thousand feet of Boards per year. A valuable piece of Cedar Swamp, within a mile and a half of the Mill, and within three quarters of a mile of a Landing. The Lumber, &c. may be taken by water from the mill tail.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Several Valuable Tracts of Land,

In Pennsylvania, for all of which payment will be received in the notes of Messrs. Morris and Nicholson, or in Cash.

For further information apply to the Printer.

May 17. 2aw

No. 134.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE it Remembered that on the 23d day of May, in the twentieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, FRANCIS SHALLUS, of the said district hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor in the words following to wit: "THE DISAPPOINTMENT, or THE FORCE OF CREDULITY a new Comic Opera in three acts, by Andrew Barton, Esq. 2d edition revised and corrected with large additions by the author."

"Enchanting gold! that dost conspire to blind,
"Mans' erring judgment and misguide the mind,
"In search of thee, the wretched worldling goes,
"Nor dangers fears, tho' fiends of night oppose."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned. SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clk. Dist. Penn.

The above Opera will be published in the course of two or three weeks. July 22 f 4t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away this morning from the Subscriber, living in the county of Monmouth, New-Jersey, a remarkably black Negro Man, named BEN—about 40 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout made, bald on the crown of his head; had on and took with him a grey homespun coating coat and jacket, a brown cloth coat, with a black collar, homespun tow shirts and trowsers, with other shirts and small cloaths which cannot be enumerated. He is a complaisant, artful and deceitful fellow.

Whoever will take up and secure the said Runaway, so that his owner may him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Elisha Lawrance.

July 28—Aug. 1 §2w

Wanted,

THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, from September, 1795, to the present time. A generous price will be given. Enquire of the Editor.

Aug. 1. *§6t

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE time of a strong, healthy NEGRO MAN, who has from 8 to 9 years to serve. He is acquainted with farming and house-work.

Enquire at this Office.

July 29 3

City of Washington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are		50,000
1	ditto 15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1	ditto 15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1	ditto 10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1	ditto 5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1	ditto 5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1	cash prize of		10,000
2	do. 5,000 each, are,		10,000
10	do. 1,000		10,000
20	do. 500		10,000
00	do. 100		10,000
200	do. 50		10,000
400	do. 25		10,000
1,000	do. 20		20,000
15,000	do. 10		150,000
16,739	Prizes.		
33,261	Blanks.		
50,000	Tickets, at Eight Dollars,		40,0000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these prawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are sold off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University; it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task a second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient number of these having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National University and the other federal objects may continue to favor the design.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal of the tickets, has rendered the short suspension indispensable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

§ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

University of Pennsylvania,

July 16, 1796.

THE Summer Vacation will take place on Monday next, the 18th inst. and continue for FOUR weeks.—The different SCHOOLS with the several TUTORS will accordingly reassemble on Monday, the 15th day of August.

By the Faculty, WM. ROGERS, Sec'y.

For sale by the subscribers,

IN PENN-STREET,

130 quarter Chests fresh Hyson Tea;
120 ditto do. fresh Souchong Tea;
300 Boxes China, containing small tea setts of 42 pieces;
400 pieces Bandanoes.

Willings & Francis.

January 30 3taw.

Lottery

FOR raising six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz.

1	Prize of	5000	dollars is dollars	5000
1		1000		1000
1		500		500
5		200		1000
20		100		2000
99		50		4950
200		25		5000
2000		10		20,000
5	Last drawn numbers of 1000 dollars each,			5000
2332	Prizes.			44,450
4018	Blanks.			
6350	Tickets at Seven Dollars each,			44,450

By order of the Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, the superintendants of the Paterson Lottery have requested the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to those persons who have purchased in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finished. A list of the Blanks and Prizes may be seen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 south Second street, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N. CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers.
JONATHAN RHEA,

June 18 eo

TO BE SOLD,

At No. 128, North Second-Street, and by several of the Apothecaries in this City.

TRANSFERS of the right to remove pains and inflammations from the human body, as secured to Dr. ELISHA PERKINS, by patent, with instruments and directions necessary for the practice. This mode of treatment is particularly useful in relieving pains in the head, face, teeth, breast, side, stomach, back, rheumatisms, recent gouts, &c. &c.

Notwithstanding the utility of this practice, it is not presumed but there are cases in which this and every other remedy may sometimes fail.

June 18, 1w2

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—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]